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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/753,017	12/29/2000	Tal Isaac Lavian	10360-056001 / BA0366CIP	1257

34845	7590	11/01/2005	EXAMINER	

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2182	

DATE MAILED: 11/01/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/753,017	LAVIAN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Angel L. Casiano	2182

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _05 August 2005_.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-10 and 12-23_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☒ Claim(s) _6-10, 12 and 18-21_ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-5 and 13-17_ is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) _22 and 23_ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

Response to Amendment

1. The present Office action is in response to Amendment dated 05 August 2005.

2. Claims 1-10 and 12-23 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. Previous Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, have been overcome in view

of the present Amendment.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness

rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or
> described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject
> matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole
> would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary
> skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived
> by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1,5, and 13-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen

et al. [US 6,625,590 B1] in view of Hayama et al. [US 6,661,800 B1], in further view of

Kressin et al. [US 5,617,527].

Regarding claim 1, Chen et al. teaches a method of managing a network device (see Title;

Abstract; col. 1, lines 27-30). In addition, the reference provides a command-line interface

application interface compatible with CLI of a network device (see Abstract; col. 2, lines 2-6;

col. 7, lines 60-67). Chen et al. also teaches <u>receiving</u> an instruction and <u>generating</u> a command

in response, where the command is compatible with the CLI of the network device (see col. 1,

lines 51-56). Chen et al. also teaches a command-line interface including a "command

processor", which is responsive to the validation of a command (see col. 1, lines 50-53).

Therefore, the reference also teaches reception (communication) of a command for controlling a

given network device. However, the reference fails to explicitly teach the step of

"communicating the at least one command line interface command from the second network

device to the first network device via a loopback address", as claimed. Regarding this limitation,

Hayama et al. teaches a communication network system including a loopback control method

(see Abstract). The reference also teaches communicating a command from a network device to

another via a loopback address (see "loopback instructions"; col. 25, lines 14-45). At the time of

the invention, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the cited

disclosures in order to obtain a method for establishing communication paths for carrying out

transmission of data between node devices, as taught by Hayama et al.

However, the combination of references fail to teach the step of "translating at least one

non-command line command to the at least one command line interface command", as claimed.

As for this limitation, Kressin et al. teaches translation means for relating a command line

command to a non-command line command (see "specific input", col. 8, lines 52-54). At the

time of the invention, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify the

combination of references (Chen et al. in view of Hayama et al.) in order to obtain a user-

friendly method having correspondence between command that may be entered on a command

line an a series of GUI inputs, as explicitly taught by Kressin et al. (see Abstract).

As for claim 5, the combination of references (see Chen et al.) teaches a command in the CLI of the network device capable of performing configuration of a network device (see col. 2, line 62; col. 5, lines 17-18). In addition, the cited art teaches specification of network management operations to be performed according to the command (see col. 1, lines 66-67).

Regarding claim 13, Chen et al. teaches a method of managing a network device (see Title; Abstract; col. 1, lines 27-30). In addition, the reference provides a command-line interface application interface compatible with CLI of a network device (see Abstract; col. 2, lines 2-6; col. 7, lines 60-67). Chen et al. also teaches receiving an instruction and generating a command in respond, where the command is compatible with the CLI of the network device (see col. 1, lines 51-56). Chen et al. exposes transmitting commands over a network to the network device (see Figures 2 and 3) and processing these commands on the network device. Chen et al. also teaches a command-line interface including a "command processor". This command processor is responsive to the validation of a command (see col. 1, lines 50-53). Therefore, the reference also teaches reception of command for controlling a given network device. It is also claimed a "CLI-API generating a CLI command in response to receiving one or more instructions from the application". Chen et al. teaches that interfaces generally permit an operator to control particular network devices (see col. 1, lines 25-27). However, the reference fails to explicitly teach a "second network device" performing the claimed steps. Regarding this limitation, Hayama et al. teaches a communication network system including a loopback control method (see Abstract) and communicating a command from a network device to another (see nodes) via a loopback address (see "loopback instructions"; col. 25, lines 14-45). At the time of the invention, one of

ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the cited disclosures in order to

obtain a method for establishing communication paths for carrying out transmission of data

between node devices, as taught by Hayama et al.

However, the combination of references fail to teach the step of "translating at least one

non-command line command to the at least one command line interface command", as claimed.

As for this limitation, Kressin et al. teaches translation means for relating a command line

command to a non-command line command (see "specific input", col. 8, lines 52-54). At the

time of the invention, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify the

combination of references (Chen et al. in view of Hayama et al.) in order to obtain a user-

friendly method having correspondence between command that may be entered on a command

line an a series of GUI inputs, as explicitly taught by Kressin et al. (see Abstract).

As for claim 14, the combination of references (Chen et al.) teaches managing aspects of

the operation of the network device (see col. 2, lines 50-51).

As per claim 15, the combination of references (Chen et al.) teaches results from the

processing of the commands on the network device over the network (see Figure 3,

"Response(s)").

As for claim 16, the combination of references (Chen et al.) teaches a network system

having network management capabilities (see Abstract). In addition, the cited art discloses two

network devices, where one of the network devices is capable of executing applications that use

a command-line interface application interface. This device generates commands compatible with the other network device ("target device") and transmits these commands for execution (see Figures 2 and 3; col. 8, lines 5-34).

6. Claims 2-4 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen et al. [US 6,625,590 B1] in view of Hayama et al. [US 6,661,800 B1], in further view of Kressin et al. [US 5,617,527], in further view of Blumenau et al. [US 6,665,714 B1].

As for claims 2 and 3, the prior art combination teaches object implementation (see Chen et al.; col. 3, lines 22-42). However, the cited combination of references does not teach calls or class and methods compatible with the Java object-oriented programming language, as claimed. Regarding these limitations, Blumenau et al. teaches a method of managing a network device (see Abstract). The cited reference also discloses a programming interface. This interface is compatible with the Java-object oriented programming language (see col. 18, lines 33-34). Accordingly, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify the combination of disclosures in order to specify an interface, as implemented in software (see Blumenau et al., col. 18, line 25), for the prior art method.

As for claim 4, the combination of references does not teach object-oriented classes or selecting from a set of classes including a session management class, an input-output class, a configuration class, and a macro-generation class. Blumenau et al. teaches a method of managing a network device (see Abstract). The cited reference discloses a programming interface. The interface is compatible with the Java-object oriented programming language (see

col. 18, lines 33-34). In addition, the secondary reference (Blumenau et al.) teaches session management in a method for managing a network device (see col. 18, lines 40-61).

As per claim 17, the combination of references (Chen in view of Hayama, in further view of Kressin) teaches a network management system (see Chen et al.; col. 3, lines 22-42). However, the combination does not teach "object-oriented applications" compatible with the Java object-oriented programming language, as claimed. Regarding these limitations, Blumenau et al. teaches network management (see Abstract), where an interface is compatible with the Java-object oriented programming language (see col. 18, lines 33-34). Accordingly, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to the cited combination of references in order to specify an interface, as implemented in software (see Blumenau et al., col. 18, line 25), for the prior art method.

Allowable Subject Matter

7. Claims 6-10, 12, and 18-21 were allowed in previous Office action.

8. Claims 22 and 23 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-5 and 13-17 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

10. Regarding claims 1 and 13, the new limitation, specifying the step of "translating at least one

non-command line command to the at least one command line interface command" has been

considered.

Conclusion

11. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office

action.   Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**.   See MPEP § 706.07(a).

Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action.   In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this

final action.

12. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure:

-   Gonda et al. [US 6,662,221, B1] teaches an "Element Management Interface,

    responsible for translating the generic device-independent commands from the CPM

    subsystem to device specific commands (e.g., the command to set up a tunnel or a

    filter on a specific device such as PortMaster4) and sending them to the network

elements through appropriate interfaces, e.g., <u>CLI (Command Line</u> Interface),

CORBA.TM. (Common Object Request Broker Architecture) or SNMP (Simple
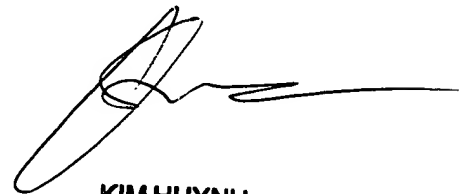
Network Management Protocol)"

- Mulchandani et al. [US 5,701,488] teaches a method including "Screen <u>commands,</u>

  such as inline modification of memory, are <u>translated</u> into and recorded as <u>command</u>

  <u>line</u> type debug <u>commands</u>".

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Angel L. Casiano whose telephone number is 571-272-4142. The

examiner can normally be reached on 9:00-5:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Kim Huynh can be reached on 571-272-4147. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Alc
24 October 2005

KIM HUYNH
PRIMARY EXAMINER